

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE-MADISON—Madison street, between
 Dearborn and State. Eugene O'Neill's "The
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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, May 11, 1874.

"Show his eyes and give his heart,
 Come like shadows, so depart."

Reference is had to the multitude of country
 newspapers that told Mr. Macbeth Morton that
 he should be King hereafter if he went strong
 for inflation. Our list of exchanges, posted up
 to this morning, shows that 498 sustain the veto
 and 389 oppose it—majority against inflation, 109.

We print this morning a call issued by the Ad-
 visory Board of the State Farmers' Association
 for a convention of farmers, mechanics, and
 other laboring men to nominate candidates
 for State Treasurer and Superintendent of
 Public Instruction. The place of meeting is
 Springfield, and the time June 10, at 10 o'clock
 a. m. There should be a full attendance upon
 the Convention, which promises, if it escapes
 capture by designing men, to work a reforma-
 tion in the politics of this State.

Senator Schurz has just seen a somewhat
 famous letter to the St. Louis Republican pur-
 porting to give a statement of his views on
 most conceivable subjects and the position
 which he will take when the question of
 his re-election as Senator from Missouri comes
 before the people. He disavows responsibility
 for the letter, and asks a correction of the
 opinion which it is calculated to pro-
 duce, that he gave to the correspondent a state-
 ment of his political creed. The Senator says
 that he prefers to speak for himself, and
 according to his own notions of prop-
 erty. He has already defined his position in
 reference to the problems of the day and the
 old party organizations; and he is prepared to
 make further utterances whenever they shall
 seem to be necessary.

There is serious apprehension lest the fire
 now raging in the lumber regions of Michigan
 should rival those which occurred in the fall of
 1871. Reports published this morning from Tax
 Tansers' correspondents in Michigan are to the
 effect that a large amount of property has
 been destroyed, and considerable damage
 done to railroads running through the
 lumber district. As yet, no great loss of life has
 taken place, but, as all attempts to subdue the
 flames have been unsuccessful, it is feared that
 some small settlements may be entirely sur-
 rounded and burned. Happily, there is a promise
 of rain for this region; no other agency is as
 effective against a forest fire.

Up to this time no active steps have been
 taken by the House Committee on Post-Offices
 toward the investigation of alleged frauds in the
 making of postal contracts. There has been a
 disposition on the part of the Committee to
 keep quiet, and trust to Providence for an ex-
 posure of corruption, if there has been any.
 In accordance with this policy, the Com-
 mittee bringing the charges have been con-
 sidered prosecutors, and thrown en-
 tirely upon their own resources. One of
 them, Mr. Stone, having submitted a
 list of witnesses that he desired to be summoned,
 has been informed that the Committee, before
 yielding to his wishes, will insist upon knowing
 what he expects to prove by these witnesses.
 For charging insouciance and indifference to
 the common procedure in such cases, the Com-
 mittee on Post-Offices surpasses all of the in-
 vestigating committees now sitting in Washington.

Representatives of the two claimant Arkansas
 Governments met in Washington on Saturday and
 signed a proposition, submitted by Attorney-
 General Williams, for temporary settlement of
 the affair. The terms of the agreement are
 scarcely worth reciting in detail, since Brooks
 and Baxter have not both agreed to carry out its
 provisions; as a matter of contemporary history,
 however, the document is interesting. It
 proposed that a call of the Legislature should be
 made by both Governors, and that the decision
 reached in this manner should be received
 as final by all persons concerned. We
 gather from this anomalous treaty, which has
 been accepted by Gov. Brooks and rejected by
 Gov. Baxter, the first intimation of an inten-
 tion on the part of President Grant to settle
 the Arkansas matter by the strong arm. He
 recognizes the right of the Legislature to deter-
 mine who is the Governor of the State. He
 will uphold that right, will give the protec-
 tion necessary for its exercise, and eventu-
 ally the power to enforce the
 verdict rendered. He has thus answered
 in advance a communication from certain
 members of the Legislature, now in Little Rock,
 who ask that the United States troops be
 ordered to prevent any interference with the ex-
 ecution which is to begin to-day. Before this
 week closes, in all probability, the tragedy-comedy
 in Arkansas will have been played out.

The Chicago produce markets were generally
 steadier on Saturday, with moderate activity.
 Meats were in good demand, and advanced
 1/2¢ per lb., closing at \$16.00 per lb. Cash
 and seller June, and \$16.50 per lb. July. Lard
 was active, and 5/8¢ per lb. higher, closing
 at \$10.15 per lb. and seller June, and \$10.37
 at \$10.40 per lb. July. Meats were steady
 at 6¢ for shoulders, 5¢ for short ribs, 4¢ for
 short loins, and 10¢ for sweet-pickled hams.
 Lard was more active and advanced, 1/4¢
 per lb. for corn to Buffalo. Highwines
 were in active demand and steady, at 94¢ per
 gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat

was moderately active, and 1/4¢ lower, closing at
 \$1.21 1/2 cash, \$1.23 1/2 seller June, and \$1.24 1/2
 for Minnesota No. 2. Corn was rather less active,
 and 1/4¢ lower, closing at 61 1/2¢ cash, and
 63 1/2¢ seller June. Oats were less active
 and 1/4¢ lower, closing at 47 1/2¢ cash, and 48 1/2¢
 seller June. Rye was quiet and strong at \$1.40.
 Barley was little better than nominal at \$1.40
 for No. 2. Hogs were in fair demand at
 \$1.25 per lb. for inferior to choice. Sales chiefly
 at \$3.00 per lb. Cattle were firm and steady.
 Sheep continue scarce and nominal.

Among the few things that the new Captain-
 General of Cuba has not attempted to control is
 the Spanish and Volunteer soldiery. He not
 only allows but encourages the assassination
 under the form of military law, of the wretched
 sergeants and those who are suspected of sym-
 pathizing with the insurgent cause. Recent
 letters from the island say that "the court-mar-
 tial is doing its work, and by wholesale," and
 this work is done with no more regard for the
 ordinary rules of evidence than was manifested
 during the Reign of Terror in France. All the
 world except Spain has learned by this time
 that the practice of extraordinary
 barbarities in the conduct of a war against a
 revolted province only puts another obstacle in
 the way of victory, and renders victory, if it is
 gained, not worth the having. From the Duke
 of Alva to Capt. Gen. Concha, Spain has learned
 nothing; and from that day to this she has been
 losing her vast dependencies, until she is now
 stripped naked, and wants but few more losses of
 territory and reputation to become contemptible.

No extraordinary demonstrations were made
 in any of the Chicago pulpits yesterday; it was
 a dull Sunday. Dr. Locke, of Grace Episcopal
 Church, preached on Heresy and the uses of
 heresy-trials. He made an argument for the
 right of every Church to expel from its ministry
 men who do not hold, or hold feebly, the doc-
 trines which it was organized to teach. No-
 body has gained this right. Dr. Ryder, of St.
 Paul's Unitarian Church, discussed Presby-
 terianism, and found it to be a very un-
 satisfactory and unworthy creed for a man
 of Prof. Swing's dimensions to hold. Prof.
 Swing himself spoke of the Decline
 of Theology. It has long been notorious that he
 knows little, and cares less, about theology as a
 science, and it appears from the sermon of yester-
 day that he has not seized in a docile spirit the
 recent opportunities for theological instruction
 which have been thrust upon him. Another
 of yesterday's sermons that deserves men-
 tion is that of the Rev. Father Terry, of St.
 Patrick's Catholic Church. His theme was God's
 love for man, and his conclusion was that God's
 mercy is inexhaustible. Father Terry's views
 of Divine sanctions are understood to be
 at variance with those of some of the
 leading minds in his Church. The Rev. Mr.
 Goodspeed preached on Church
 quarrels, the reference being to the McCarthy
 case. Fortunately for the preacher, his share in
 that unwholesome trial was not so great that he
 can be considered supreme authority in the
 premises, and especially since he has had no ex-
 perimental knowledge of the felicitous and an-
 noyances of a fight between pastor and people.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION.

The evidence before the District of Columbia
 Investigating Committee is all in, and a careful
 perusal of the testimony and the documentary
 evidence compels us to reverse in part our pre-
 conceived opinions of the case. It cannot be al-
 leged that the Committee have been deceived in
 their endeavors to get at the facts, or that they
 have leaned towards the accused in the exami-
 nation of witnesses. As to the connection of
 Gov. Shepherd with the alleged corruption,
 there is no evidence to show that he acted dis-
 honestly, or that he received a dollar corruptly,
 or that the Board of Public Works was bribed.
 There is no evidence to show that he so
 gave out contracts or directed work as to
 benefit special property. As he is
 a very wealthy man, and as his property is
 widely scattered over Washington, there was
 no necessity for it, inasmuch as the general
 system of improvement that was in operation
 could not help but give a positive benefit to all
 his property. His great wealth has undoubt-
 edly come, in part, from his questionable busi-
 ness connections with Mullett, the Supervising
 Architect of the Treasury, in the roofing and
 plumbing of Government buildings.

There is evidence, however, of the most direct
 kind to show that he was guilty of extravagance,
 of favoritism, and of awarding contracts at
 exorbitant figures, and for this the Board of
 Public Works will undoubtedly be severely cen-
 sured, and perhaps abolished.

The evidence also shows the exact connection
 of Mr. George R. Chittenden with the paving
 contract business, and it shows that, instead
 of being the victim of a gigantic confidence game,
 and squandering his money without knowing
 anybody, Mr. Chittenden was unused to the ways
 of business, and blindly walked into a nest of sharp-
 ers who were ready and able to relieve him of his
 cash. As he stated in his own testimony, he felt
 that it was necessary to spend money, although
 with characteristic naïveté he did not suppose
 that the money would be used corruptly. The
 event shows that it was not; that plenty of
 money was spent, but nobody was bribed,—
 which must be a great relief to him. He met
 Kirtland, who represented to him that he had
 influence. That was what Chittenden was in
 search of. He bought that influence, and paid
 \$72,000 in notes for it, and he was exactly
 in the condition of the green countryman who
 has bought his brass watch from P. Funk. Exc.
 Kirtland had no more influence with the Board
 of Public Works than a child. He was simply
 a dead-beat who had sprung a
 confidence-game upon Chittenden. The man
 who secured the contract in reality
 was Gen. Garfield. Kirtland had no influence
 with Gov. Shepherd whatever, but when Gov.
 Shepherd found Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the
 Committee on Appropriations, arguing and
 pleading for this contract, he reasoned as any
 man would have done under the circumstances,
 that it would be a wise thing to award the
 contract, and he did so. The \$15,000 which was
 given to Brooks was therefore well placed. The
 \$72,000 in notes given to Kirtland was simply
 squandered on a dead-beat, as unavailing as
 water poured upon the sand.

The evidence furthermore does not show that
 Col. W. G. Moore, the partner of Gov.
 Shepherd, has received any money, or that he
 was bribed in any way in the awarding of the
 contract. Kirtland had the advantage of some
 acquaintance with Moore, and after he had
 seen Chittenden, went to see Moore and in-
 quested him to speak to Shepherd about the
 contract which Moore agreed to do. After the contract
 had been awarded, Kirtland came to Moore and

proposed to give him half of the \$72,000 in
 notes, which Moore refused to touch. Kirtland
 then said that when he realized upon the notes
 he should place half the amount to his
 credit, and drew up a written memo-
 randum to that effect which he gave to Moore.
 After the contract had been annulled, the Doc-
 tor letters came, threatening to expose the
 presumed bribery if his clients, DeGolyer &
 McClelland, were interfered with. Mr. Moore
 thereupon destroyed his memorandum, and this
 ended his relations with Kirtland. With the
 history of these notes the public is familiar.
 Kirtland realized some \$30,000 on them, and was
 plucked of one-half of it by the Rev. Brown,
 and the other half soon dribbled away.

The whole matter, therefore, is summed up in
 the fact that, even if Mr. Chittenden intended
 to bribe anybody, he did not succeed in doing
 so, but threw away \$72,000 on a dead-beat,
 who was badly taken by him. Having fooled away
 this much of DeGolyer & McClelland's re-
 sources, and having, according to his own
 statement, realized himself out of it, it is
 very evident Mr. Chittenden "went out for
 to see a red shank by the wind," and that he
 had better abandon this class of agency busi-
 ness before he loses his reputation for sharp-
 ness. Washington is a bad place for a stu-
 dent to commence in. The reason why Chit-
 tenden wouldn't leak is very apparent. There
 was no water in his boiler.

UNITARIAN HERESY.

Can a Unitarian be guilty of heresy? This is
 a question which might puzzle even Prof.
 Patton to answer, familiar as he seems to be
 with the various forms of denominational the-
 ology. In this country, where there is nothing
 more elastic than the Unitarian Church, and
 where the scope of thought allowed to its mem-
 bers seems to be almost unlimited, it may be
 astonishing that even a Unitarian may be guilty
 of heresy. Such being the case in a denomina-
 tion without a creed, there may be a show
 of reason in Prof. Patton's suspicion that
 Prof. Swing may have departed from the
 orthodoxy of the heresy is as follows: It appears
 that there has been in Clerkenwell a room which
 has been formerly used by Free-Thinkers for many
 years. Falling into disuse, the Unitarians leased it
 and rehabilitated it as a mission for the dissemina-
 tion of a less positive form of radicalism, and the
 Rev. Peter Dean was appointed to lecture in it.
 To the astonishment of the Unitarians, the
 Rev. Peter Dean, before that time very con-
 servative, began to grow fanatically progressive
 shortly after he took charge, as if infected with
 the atmosphere of free thought which still
 clung to the room. Words that he had invited
 saintly lectures to preach from his pulpit, among
 them Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Mr.
 Edwin Clood, not a minister, who has recently
 written a new book of Genesis to suit himself,
 and the Rev. Mr. Voysey, whose religious con-
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